DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 048 181 SP 007 068

TITLE	Economic Development. Resource Unit IV, Grade 6. Providence Social Studies Curriculum Project.
INSTITUTION	Providence Public Schools, R.I.; Rhode Island Coll., Providence.
SPONS AGENCY	Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Cooperative Research Program.
REPORT NO	CRP-6-1195
PUB DATE	68
NOTE	57p.; Part of a set of resource units and curriculum overviews for K-12 social studies
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	*Curriculum Guides, Economic Development, *Grade 6, *Social Studies, *Urban Teaching
IDENTIFIERS	Africa, Latin America

AESTRACT

GRADES OR AGES: Grade 6. SUBJECT MATTER: Social studies; economic development of Latin America and Africa. ORGANIZATION AND PHYSICAL APPEARANCE: The first half of the guide, which develops the unit, is laid out in three columns, one each for topics, activities, and materials. Other sections, in the second half, are lists, charts, or maps. The guide is mimeographed and staple-bound with a paper cover. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES: General objectives for the unit are listed on the first page. Each group cf activities in the second column of the first half is related to a topic in the first column. A separate section lists three supplementary activities. INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Each group of materials listed in the third column is related to one or more activities. In addition nine appendixes, comprising most of the second half of the guide, contain materials--maps, charts, and graphs. STUDENT ASSESSMENT: A one-page section entitled "Evaluation" lists ideas students should understand and skills they should possess by the end of the unit. OPTIONS: The guide is prescriptive as to course content and timing. Activities and materials listed are optional. (RT)

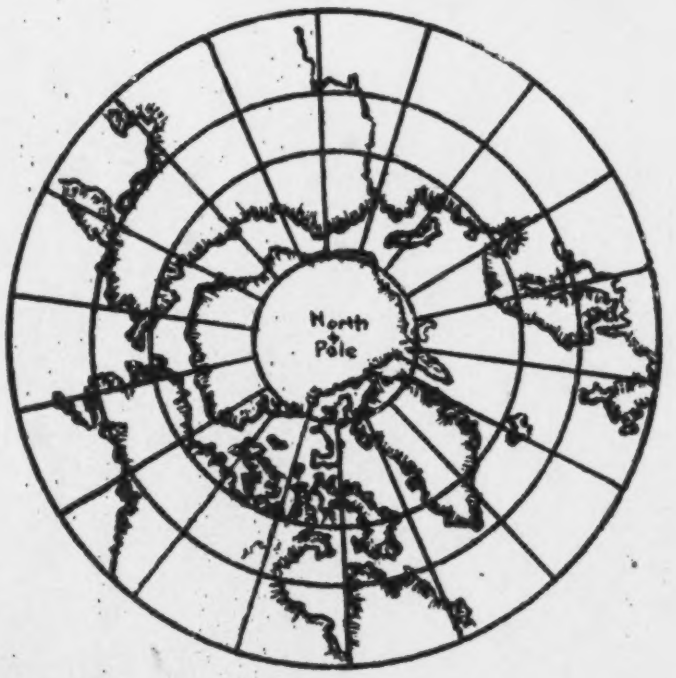
ED048181

PROVIDENCE SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM PROJECT

6

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
RESOURCE UNIT IV
GRADE 6



RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE
PROVIDENCE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SP007068

RU,IV - Gr. 6

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
I.	Major Understandings	1
II.	Aims	1
III.	Vocabulary	3
IV.	Economic Development of Latin America and Africa	4
V.	Related Activities	20
VI.	Evaluation	21
VII.	Appendix	
	A. Glossary	22
	B. List of Countries and Products	26
	C. Map - Pwer Latin America and Africa	44
	D. Map - Iron - Steel Production	45
	E. Map - Relationship Industries to Power	46
	F. Map - Ocean Trade - 1500-1600	47
	G. Graph - World Water Power	48
	H. Graph - United States Foreign Aid	49
	I. Table - Producting and Exchanging	50

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA AND AFRICA

SUGGESTED TIME: 6-7 WEEKS

I. MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS

1. The children should become aware of the component elements of an economic system.

2. The children should become aware of the variety of economic patterns that exist throughout Latin America and Africa.

3. The children should become familiar with the extent to which the economies in these two areas have been developed, the factors which influence any development and the interrelationship between the people and the economy.

II. AIMS

I It is the specific aim of this unit to develop an understanding of the following:

1. Although Latin America and Africa are rich in natural resources, not all of these have been developed to their fullest potential.

2. The wealth of both Latin America and Africa is controlled by a relatively small segment of the total population.

3. Insufficient investment of capital has hindered the development of industry in Latin America and Africa.

4. Economically, both Latin America and Africa still depend largely on the export of agricultural staple products and minerals.

5. Many countries in Latin America and Africa lack a diversified economy.

6. Lack of transportation and communication has hindered the development of industry in these two areas.

Aims (cont'd)

7. Various economic systems and various levels of economic development exist in both Latin America and Africa.

8. Wants and needs of the people, education, wealth, advances in technology, distribution of natural resources, and geographical conditions all have a direct bearing on the development of the economy in these two areas.

9. There is a direct relationship between the degree of development of the economies in Latin America and Africa and the extent to which these areas are involved in world trade.

10. The social and political systems of a country may help or hinder its economy to develop.

VOCABULARY

commodities

diversified economy

human resources

hydro-electricity

monoculture

per capita

potential

progressive

purchasing power

reciprocal

services

thermal electricity

trade

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA AND AFRICA

QUESTIONS	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS
What does an economic system do? Are all economic systems alike?	Before studying the economic development of both Latin America and Africa, the children must study an economic system in a general sense. In order to develop a conscious idea of an economic system, hypothetical models of three different areas have been constructed. Divide the children into groups and have them solve the problems of these "model" areas according to the questions proposed below; 1. Construct a wall map containing all material given in model. 2. What do the people here need in order to stay alive? 3. In what ways could these people provide food? 4. If they wanted to trade, what would be necessary? 5. What steps would they take to bring about economic growth? NOTE: PLEASE INSTRUCT THE CHILDREN THAT THESE AREAS ARE PURELY HYPOTHETICAL. NAMES GIVEN TO THEM ARE FICTIONAL. THERE MAY BE SOME SIMILARITIES TO EXISTING REGIONS, BUT FOR ALL PURPOSES CONCERNING THE PUPILS, THIS IS A GAME AND	Necessary art materials.

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

QUESTIONS	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS
	'El Porto' Location: 15° S latitude --65°W longitude on eastern slope of a mountain Area: 6 square miles Elevation and topography: 7000 feet above sea level. Mountain region with streams Climate: Dry spells-20"-40" rain annually Temperature: Mild (affected by proximity to equator) Vegetation: Grasslands Population: 250-density per square mile 41.1 Natural Resources: Mountain streams, tin, nickel, antimony, tungsten, balsa trees,mountain sheep and goats. Historical Background: Peasants of Indian and Spanish ancestry. Speak some Spanish and Indian. Old Spanish and Indian customs still prevail. Crude methods of agriculture, and agriculture at subsistence level. CAUTION: Do not allow use of maps or texts when working with these hypothetical models as they could locate the geographical area and thereby spoil the game.	

Economic Development of Latin America and AFrica (cont'd)

QUESTIONS	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS
	'Ibouville' Location: 50°E longitude- 13°N latitude. Area: 18 square miles Elevation and topography: 1800 feet above sea level with river plateau. Vegetation: Good soil, farmlands and grasslands. Climate: Very humid, hot all year round. Short dry period 20"-40" rain annually. Population: 600-density per square mile 33.3 Natural Resources: Iboo River begins in the north from a neighboring country and flows south to the Atlantic. Salt, uranium, coal, cattle, sheep, corn, date palms, peanuts. Historical Background: Non- White people. Long tradition of cul- ture with evidence of artistic develop- ment. Some excellent bronze sculpture has been discovered by archaeologists. This and other discoveries are ev- idences that civilized groups have settled here for centuries. Anthropologists are very interested in this area.	

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

QUESTIONS	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS
'Zuella'	'Zuella' Location: 8° N latitude- 63°W longitude Area: 1500 square miles Elevation and topography: 450 feet above sea level. Plains with flowing river. Climate: Tropical savanna- 40"-60" rain annually. Heavy rainfall in summer. Hot all year, short dry season. Vegetation: Rich soil, grasslands, farmlands. Population: 27,000-density per square mile 18 Natural Resources: River flowing east into Atlantic Ocean. Corn, wheat, alfalfa, cacao, cattle, dairy products, oil, iron ore, coal. Historical Background: Descen- dents of original settlers from Spain. Large peasant class dependent on wealthy landowners. Spanish-speaking people. The pupils might wish to construct the people and shelter symbolic of the type person that lives in each hypothetical area. There could then be a class display illustrating the differences among these people.	

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

QUESTIONS	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS
What relation is there between the physical characteristics and the economy of any land?	From the study of land forms and climate in a previous unit they should be able to conclude such things as: • rocky soil inhibits agricultural development. • mountains restrict access to natural resources. • harbors make trade possible. • waterfalls may provide water power that industry needs. • rivers and lakes can be used for transporting goods. • heavy vegetation impedes entrance to interior lands. • certain climate conditions affect agricultural growth. Let them speculate where certain industries might or might not arise. Then have them do research to find where industrial development has taken place in both Latin America and Africa. As a follow-up activity they may proceed to make individual maps depicting areas where industrial development has taken place.	Teacher: Use Nostrand: World Geography and You. pp.175-181, 441-448. Ginn: Latin America Africa, Australia. See Industries. Burdett: Learning About Latin America. See Mining Factories Fideler: Mexico Chapter 9 Fideler: Africa Chapter 9 Benefic: How People Live in Central America. pp. 34-40, 57 Benefic: How People Live in Africa. p.80 Fideler: Caribbean Lands. Chapter 9 Outline maps.

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

QUESTIONS	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS
What effect have physical features and climate had upon agriculture?	Both these areas depend much upon agricultural products as a main source of income. Let groups investigate farming in various types of areas such as: • the Nile River Valley • highlands of East Africa • veldt of South Africa • west coast of Africa • highlands of Peru • pampas of Argentina • central valley of Chile • Yucatan Peninsula • Caribbean Islands. Suggested Approach What crops are raised? What farming methods are used? How is water supplied for crops? What products are marketed? How are the products marketed? Construct a pictorial chart to show the effect of vertical climate upon the growth of crops. Show at various levels crops that can grow at these levels.	Nostrand: World Geography and You. pp. 194-202, 455-460 Ginn: Latin America Africa, Australia. See Farming Fideler: South America. Chapter 6 Fideler: Africa Chapter 7 Fideler: Mexico Chapter 6 Fideler: Caribbean Lands. Chapter 8 Burdett: Learning About Latin America. See Farming. Laidlaw: Under-Standing Ethiopia. pp.40-43.

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

QUESTIONS	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS
What is a natural resource?	Discuss the nature of a natural resource with the class. Be sure to emphasize the fact that a natural resource is not a "resource" unless it has been discovered and its potential realized. Have the children do research to find the natural resources of Latin America and Africa. (Rivers in this instance can be classified as natural resources)	Teacher World Geography and You. pp. 182-187, 449-451 Benefic: How People Live in Africa. pp.16-17 Fideler: Africa. pp. 107-116 Fideler: Caribbean Lands. pp.95-104
What natural resources do Latin America and Africa have?	As the children find them make a list of them on the board. It might help to divide the glass into 7 groups to find the resources of: Mexico - South America Caribbean Lands Africa (West-South, East-North) Have them locate on large wall maps the areas where these resources are found. As a follow-up activity, have the children make individual outline maps indicating the places where these major resources are found. Large maps of each area can be made upon which resources can be shown pictorially in the proper location.	Fideler: South America, Africa, Australia. p.22 See petroleum, coal, minerals, farming, water power, forests. Scholastic: Emerging Africa (paper) pp.22-24 Scott Foresman: Latin America. (paper) p. 45 Outline maps For Help See: Map p. Fideler: Africa 108 Map. p. 97 Fideler: South America (mineral) Map p. 23 Scholastic Books: Emerging Africa. Map p. 17 Scholastic Books: Latin America.

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

QUESTIONS	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS
How have these natural resources been utilized in the development of the economy?	Have the children find out how the development of these resources has been part of the economic growth in these areas. They should be made aware of the fact that resources alone do not create economic growth. Natural resources, human resources, capital goods, and services contribute to "economic growth."	Fidelerz Africa pp. 117; 120-126 Benefic: How People Live in Central America. pp. 34-40 Fideler: South America. pp.109-118 Fideler: Mexico pp.64-69, 59-63 Laidlaw: Understanding Egypt. pp.29-30 Fideler: Caribbean Lands. pp.118-123
What is the main product or products that countries in these areas depend upon? (economic base)	Assign each child a country in Latin America or Africa to find out which product brings in most of the money to that country? They will learn that in many instances the economy of the country depends mostly upon one product for its survival. Introduce term "monoculture."	Teacher World Geography and You. pp. 198 206, 459-460 Fideler: Caribbean Lands. pp116-117 Benefic: How People Live in Africa. p.8 Scholastic Books: Latin America . (paper) pp.6, 53-54 Ginn: Today's World in Focus-Africa. (paper) pp. 94-95 Scott Foresman: Area Studies in Economics-Africa (paper) pp. 28-30 Scott Foresman: Area Studies in Economics-Latin America.

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

QUESTIONS	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS
What are the problems of a one product economy?	They should realize that any drop in world prices will cause hardship when trade is based upon one product: . workers lose jobs . import-export firms suffer great losses. . purchasing power of a country declines. . Taxes collected from exports and businesses are reduced, etc. Assign reports to individuals or small groups and have them prepare a bulletin board exhibit to accompany their report. Construct a map to show where grown and country to which exported. Make pictures, graphs, or drawings to illustrate reports. Suggested economic base crops for study: Coffee Cotton Cocoa Bananas Sugar Cane Tobacco Ground nuts, etc. (peanuts) Have some children select a product which is an economic base in Latin America or Africa and construct a bar graph by using the percentages given for world production as shown in The Shorter Oxford Economic Atlas of the World. The completed graphs might be assembled on a bulletin board so the children can see at a glance how Latin America and Africa stand in world production of major commodities. Later	Filmstrips SS-C-8-a Bananas Guatemala SS-L-17-b Coffee SS-L-17-d Sugar Shorter Oxford Economic Atlas of the World

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

QUESTIONS	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS
To what extent have mining activities affected the economy of Latin America and Africa?	these graphs might be assembled into a booklet entitled Latin American and African Production in the World Market. Read to find answers to the following questions: What minerals are extracted from the earth? Are they used in industry in the country where they are located or are they used in trade? To what degree is the economy dependent upon this industry for its capital? Are many people engaged in this industry? Make individual mineral product maps for Latin America and Africa.	Ginn: Latin America Africa, Australia. pp.53-55; 69-71 73-74; 131-132; 134; 199-200; 98; 219; 226;229; 239-241 Burdett: Learning About Latin America See Mining. Fideler: Africa pp. 107; 110 112-113. Map 108 Fideler: South America. pp.95-104 43; Map 98 Fideler: Caribbean Lands. pp. 95; 98-100 Fideler: Mexico pp. 58-61 Map 58 Ginn: Latin America, Africa, Australia. pp.77 -81; 101-104;186-191; 135-138; 214-216; 226; 229-230; 236; 244; 284; 287; 305-306; 313-314; 320; 325-326 Outline maps Oxford Economic Atlas.

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

QUESTIONS	SUGGESTIONS ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS
Why has the agricultural and industrial development of these areas been so limited? a. What industrial development has taken place in both areas?	Let them speculate where certain industries might or might not arise. Then have them do research to find where industrial development has taken place in both Latin America and Africa As a follow-up activity they may proceed to make individual maps depicting areas where industrial development has taken place. FILMSTRIPS SS-M-13-f Mexico Resources (Natural) Industries SS-P-10-b Argentina Industries SS-S-30-e Brazil Industries SS-S-30-h Paraguay Industries SS-S-30-i Uruguay Industries SS-1-15 Industrial South Africa. Title II (67) SS-E-12 Economic Development in Africa Title II (67) SS-E-13 Economic Development in Jamaica SS-P-10 Puerto Rico Development. Although Latin America and Africa are rich in natural resources, they have not been developed to their fullest potential in industry and agriculture have not reached their peak in Latin America or Africa.	Ginn: Latin America Africa, Australia. See Industries Burdett: Learning About Latin America See Mining, Factories: Fidler: Mexico Chapter 9 Fideler: Africa Chapter 9 Fideler: South America Chapter 8 Benefic: How People Live in Africa p. 80 Benefic: How People Live in Central America pp.34-40, 57 Fideler: Caribbean Lands Chapter 9 Outline Maps Oxford Economic Atlas Nostrand: World Geography and You. pp. 194-200; 203-208 452-454: 455-460. Benefic: How People Live in Africa pp. 79-80 Fideler: South America. pp. 73; 79; 80;84;108;111;117-118 86;99-100;101; 103; 105; 106.

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

QUESTIONS	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS
	Have the children read to discover the reasons for the limited development. A discussion period might follow in which they can share and summarize their findings. They might discover some of these reasons for little or no industry: . hot climate . few good harbors (Africa) . lack of coal . jungles . scarcity of wealth . shortage of skilled and educated workers . limited home markets . unstable governments . uneven distribution of resources and inaccessibility . inappropriate social attitudes and customs . colonial policies . advantages to certain individuals to maintain a one crop economy. FILMSTRIPS SS-S-10-a Farmers (Argentina) SS-S-9-b Mountain Farmers of Colombia	Fideler: Africa pp. 56; 101; 95; 117; 120; 115. Fideler: Mexico pp. 42; 50-51; 64;65 Fideler: Caribbean Lands. pp. 108-109 118-119 Ginn: Latin America, Africa, Australia. pp. 255; 318; 320; 346 Burdett: Learning about Latin America. pp. 119; 120-121; 146; 149; 184; 192; 212-213; 224; 244; 251-252; 266; 267; 268; 272-273. Laidlaw: Understanding Ethiopia. pp.28-33
What is being done to solve agricultural and industrial problems of Latin America and AFrica?	Have the children do research to find how both areas are trying to overcome their problems. Perhaps they can be divided into 4 groups: Mexico Caribbean Islands South America Africa For Africa subdivide groups into 5 smaller ones: North Africa West Africa South Africa East Africa Central Africa	Fideler: Mexico, pp. 47-48; 54-55;64-68 Fideler: Africa, pp.57;61; 114-115 Fideler: Caribbean Lands. 109-110; 124 Ginn: Latin America, Africa, Australia pp. 255; 318;320;340 Burdett: Learning About Latin America- pp. 112; 125-126; 127; 133; 137-139;140;148-149; 150;157;160;168; 169-171; 181; 185-187; 192-194;209;216;229; 244-245;246-247;288;289 Laidlaw: Understanding Egypt. pp. 15-20

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

QUESTIONS	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS
What effect has power production or lack of it had upon the economy of Latin America and Africa?	Have each group study improvements in agriculture, study improvements in industry, development of petroleum industry. FILMSTRIPS SS-C-51-b Farming in Chile SS-M-9-a Agriculture(Mexico) SS-S-30-g Chile (Land and Work) SS-M-13-g Mexico SS-S-10-d Desert to Forest Chile	
a. What power for industry has been developed? b. What is the future power potential of these areas?	Have two groups prepare enlarged maps; one of Latin America and one of Africa. On these maps show the areas where thermal electricity (from burning coal, gas, etc.) and another where areas of hydro-electricity are being produced. Be sure they use a key on their map to distinguish the two types of production.	See page 68-69 Shorter Oxford Economic Atlas of the World.
	Similar enlarged maps could be made for minerals and industries to show the relationship of mining activities to industrial production.	See Page 98 Shorter Oxford Economic Atlas of the World.
	These sets of maps could be displayed on the bulletin board so they can see the relationship of industrial development to natural resources and power to run factories.	

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

QUESTIONS	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS
	Make two graphs; one to show developed water power of South America and Africa and one to show potential development of water power eapacity. This might be extended to show how both compare with the other continents of the world in development of water power.	See p. 67 Shorter Oxford Economic Atlas of the World Sample in Appendix
How has the slow development of transportation and communication hindered the development of the economy in these two areas?	Divide the class into four groups. Select two areas of agricultural development in both Latin America and Africa: one progressive; one underdeveloped. Do the same for two areas of industrial activity in Latin America and Africa. How do transportation and communication compare in two areas? How does the degree of development of transportation and communication affect the economy? Why is road building difficult in many areas of Latin America and Africa? How has the airplane influenced economic development? Where are the most important radio-broadcasting centers? What part has foreign aid played in the development of transportation and communication?	Teacher Nostrand: World Geography and You Chapters 28 & 67 Fideler: South America pp. 197 121-122; 124-125 126-132. Fideler: Caribbean Lands. pp. 132-136; 140 Fideler: Africa pp. 127-136 Fideler: Mexico Chapter 10 Ginn: Latin America Africa, Australia . pp. 155; 296;243;244; 161; 259-261. Ginn: Today's World in Focus-Africa. (paper) pp.61-63 Burdett: Learning About Latin America . pp.92;144;155-156; 114;116;118;127;128 130; 185;188;190; 196-197;250-252;283.

Economic Development of Latin America and Africa (cont'd)

QUESTIONS	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS
	Conduct a discussion based upon the information they have gathered. Let them summarize the relationship of economic development to that of communication and transportation development For both Latin America and Africa. Make maps of Highway Systems Air Routes Maps Special report for individuals Suez Canal-Its effect upon Africa Panama Canal-Its effect upon Latin America	Scott Foresman: Area Studies in Economic Progress-Africa-pp. 34-37 Outline Maps Encyclopedia
What are the trade patterns of Latin America and Africa?	Have the children make a list of the major exports and imports of these two areas. To whom do the exports go? From where do the imports come? Construct a chart to show country, exports, and country to which exports go. Construct a similar chart for the imports. From these charts have the class develop trade routes on a world map. As a follow-up activity, they may wish to make their own individual trade route maps. What trading goes on within the countries of Africa? What trading goes on within the countries of Latin America? They wi ll discover that very little trade takes place within each of these areas. Their income comes from trade with countries outside Latin America and Africa.	Ginn: Latin America, Africa, Australia. See Imports-Exports. Fideler: Caribbean Lands. Chapter 10 See Also Imports Exports. Fideler: Mexico pp. 56-62 Burdett: Learning About Latin America. pp. 290-292; 100; 102; 205; 167 Scholastic Book: Emerging Africa. pp. 141-142 Outline Maps of world.

Economic Development of Latin America and AFrica (cont'd)

QUESTIONS	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS
How important is foreign aid in the development of these two areas?	Many industrialized nations have been furnishing aid such as: • loans • equipment • engineers • technicians • university teachers • exchange programs in education, agriculture, etc. • government aid • private investments	Laidlaw: Understanding Egypt. p.61 Ginn: Today's World in Focus-Africa. pp. 93-98 Fideler: Africa p. 121 Ginn: Latin America Africa, Australia pp.69-70 385-386 Fideler: Caribbean Lands. p. 124 Encyclopedias Encyclopedia Britannica Jr.
What international agencies are concerned with the economic development of Latin America and Africa?	Have individuals or groups investigate some agencies of the United Nations which are concerned with the economic development of Latin America and Africa: Economic and Social Council Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) World Health Organization (WHO) International Bank International Civil Aviation Universal Postal Union Explore role of private investment from Europe, North America and Japan.	

V

RELATED ACTIVITIES

1. Panel Discussion:

   What can we do to create better understanding among the peoples of Latin America and Africa? Discuss customs of the people, trade, and economic aid.

2. Panel Discussion or Debate:

   Why are Latin America and Africa under-developed? Which area has greater potential and why? Which area will be more highly industrialized in the near future?

3. Trace the economic development of both Latin America and Africa including the development of any factor that has influenced the economy.

4. Murals illustrating life or economic development through the years in either Latin America or Africa.

VI
EVALUATION

1. Are the pupils aware of the functions of any economic system?

2. Are they familiar with the component elements of any economic system?

3. Is there a recognition and understanding of the relationship between the physical characteristics and the economy of any land ?

4. Do the children understand the nature of a natural resource?

5. Are they able to locate and identify the chief natural resources of both Latin America and Africa?

6. Are the pupils acquainted with the ways in which these natural resources have been utilized in the development of the economy?

7. Is there a realization of the influence people have on the development of the economy?

8. Can they identify the economic base of both Latin America and Africa?

9. Do they recognize the problems that confront a one-product economy?

10. Is there an understanding of the reasons why Latin America and Africa are areas of varied economic systems?

11. Are they familiar with the extent to which these areas have been developed industrially and agriculturally?

12. Can a determination and evaluation of the effects that slow development of transportation and communication has had on the development of the economy in Latin America and Africa be made?

13. Can an identification and examination of the trade patterns of both Latin America and Africa be made?

14. Is the pupil able to associate the degree of development of the economy of an area with the extent to which this area is involved in trade?

15. Are the pupils familiar with the many international agencies concerned with the economic development of Latin America and Africa and their functions?

16. Are they aware of the extent to which the U.S.A. is involved in the economic development of Latin America and Africa?

APPENDIX
A. GLOSSARY

capital- one of the major factors of production consisting of property from which an income is derived, expressed in terms of money. Popularly, the term is frequently used interchangeably with CAPITAL GOOD. A distinction is sometimes made between money, capital or that part of the capital held in the form of money and bank deposits, and property capital, or that part of the capital held in the form of evidences of ownership such as stocks, bonds, and mortgages. Then again, such instruments, together with money, are sometimes referred to as lucrative capital in contradistinction to capital goods. A few economists include acquired knowledge with the meaning of capital on the ground that it, too, is a source of income. In business practice, the term may refer merely to the net worth of an enterprise, or it may refer to all of the more permanent investments made by the owners or borrowed by them on a large term basis. In a still more general sense, the term may refer to the total assets of an enterprise.

capitalism or free enterprise an economic system based upon the private ownership of all kinds of property and the freedom of the individual to contract with others and to engage in economic activities of his choice and for his own profit and well-being.

consumption- the utilization of services or material goods for the gratification of human desires.

a.) conspicuous- the use of consumer goods in such a way as to create a display for the purpose of impressing others rather than for the satisfaction of a normal consumer demand.

culture lag- the condition which exists when changes in ideas and practices pertaining to political, social, and economic life fail to keep pace with physical changes in the environment caused by mechanical invention, technological innovation, depletion of essential natural resources, or similar circumstances.

division of labor- A plan of production whereby each of several workers, in succession, performs only one or a very limited number of operations on a product until it is finally completed.

domestic market- the buying and selling within a country of goods produced there is what we call the domestic market.[1]

[1] Area Studies in Economic Progress-Africa Scott Foresman, Co. P.30

Appendix Glossary (cont'd)

economic growth- an increase in a nation's or an area's capacity to produce goods and services coupled with an increase in production of these goods and services. Economic growth measured by annual rate of increase in a nation's gross national product, as adjusted for price changes. Better measure is increase in the real gross national product per capita. It occurs when production of goods and services increases faster than population. Therefore, each person gets a larger share of the economic pie. Economic growth requires putting together human resources, capital goods, and technical and organizational skills, and using them to make more goods and services (more things for more people).

economic system- the nature of economic life as a whole, proposed or actual, with particular reference to the ownership and use of property and the extent of government regulation and controls.

exchange- the acceptance of one thing for another

good- anything external to man either material or immaterial that satisfies a human desire. There is no legal, moral, or ethical connotation in its technical use.

a.) economic- anything external to man that is inherently useful, appropriable, and relatively scarce. They may be either material or immaterial. This is the same as consumer good.

b.) free- anything external to man which is inherently useful and which is in such bountiful supply that as much of it as desired can be had without conscious effort.

gross national product the total value at current market prices of all final goods and services produced by a nation's economy before deduction of depreciation charges and other allowances for business and institutional consumption of durable capital goods.

As computed by the United States Department of Commerce for any given period of time it includes:

Appendix Glossary (cont'd)

(1) personal consumption expenditures, that is, both goods and services purchased and income in kind.

(2) gross private domestic investments including inventory changes and new dwellings.

(3) net foreign investments, that is, the excess accruing to a nation from the operation of international trade and finance.

(4) government purchases of goods and services, but excluding financial transfers such as loan collateral and subsidy payments and transactions not related to income or product.

industry- productive enterprise, especially manufacturing or certain service enterprises such as transportation and communications, which employs relatively large amounts of capital and labor.

labor- one of the major factors of production consisting of manual or mental exertion for which wages, salaries, or professional fees are received.

market- the area within which buyers and sellers are in communication with one another and within which exchanges take place. The communication sometimes takes place face to face, and the market, then , is a very restricted one. On the other hand, the communication may be by telephone, telegraph, cable, or radio, in which case the market may be world-wide.

national income- the total net earnings ascribable to the various factors employed in the production of goods and services in a nation during a particular period.

(land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship)

natural resource- wealth supplied by nature. Mineral deposits, soil fertility, potential water power, and fish and wildlife are included in the concept.

Appendix Glossary (cont'd)

net national product- the total value at current market prices of all final goods and services produced by the nation's economy. Same as gross national product less allowance for depreciation.

production- the process of increasing the capacity of goods to satisfy human desires or of rendering services capable of satisfying human desires.

services- the component of the gross national product that measures the output of intangible items. Services include such items as telephone service, railway, bus, and air transportation, private education, and radio and television repair.

standard of living - the minimum of the necessities or luxuries of life to which a person or a group may be accustomed or to which they aspire.

subsistence- a sufficient quantity of the necessities of life to maintain a bare livelihood.

(The sources for the information in all the preceding pages were taken from:)

Dictionary of Economics (Everyday Handbooks), H. Sloan and A. Zurcher. Barnes and Noble, New York, 1964

The McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Modern Economics. Douglas Greenwals &Associates, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York 1965.

B. LIST OF COUNTRIES

CONTINENT OF AFRICA

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	AREA & POPULATION	INDUSTRY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Algeria	Algiers	855,000 sq. mi. Pop. 11,000,000	milling, leather processing, carpet weaving, manufacture of matches	petroleum, machinery motor vehicles	wine, iron ore, citrus fruits
Angola	Luanda	471,351 sq. mi. Pop. 4,557,979 (1951)	textiles, rubber products, cement, food processing, and chemicals	table wines, cotton textiles, heavy industrial machinery and apparatus, railway materials, trucks, passenger cars, petroleum	coffee, diamonds, sisal, maize, fishmeal, raw cotton, iron ore, sugar, dried fish, lumber
Lesotho	Maseru	11,716 sq. mi. Pop. 641, 674 (1956)	no industries	merchandise, maize and maize meal, wheat and wheat meal, sorghum	wool, mohair, wheat and wheatmeal cattle, beans, peas
Botswana	Gaberones	275,000 sq. mi. Pop. 350,000	small soap factory and some mining	general merchandise, textiles, vehicles, wheat, maize, foodstuffs	cattle carcasses, live cattle, abbatoir by-products, hides, asbestos, beans, pulses, sorghum
Burundi	Bujumbura	10, 747 sq. mi. Pop. 2,220,000	none except for minor dairy processing	fuels, vehicles, iron & iron implements, textiles, machinery,	coffee, palm oil, tobacco

B. LIST OF COUNTRIES

CONTINENT OF AFRICA

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	AREA & POPULATION	INDUSTRY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Cameroon	Yaounde	166,796 sq. mi. Pop. 4,097,000	Aluminum, cotton gin, saw mills, manufacturing household articles	machinery, cotton fabrics, vehicles, petroproducts, pharmaceuticals	cocoa, coffee, bananas, palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, wood, tobacco, peanuts
Central African Republic	Bangui	238,224 sq. mi. Pop. 1,227,000	processing of timber palm oil, peanut oil, and soap, brewery, clothing factory	food, beverages, cotton cloth, cement, fuel, iron, steel, sheet metal, strip iron	diamonds, wood, coffee, peanuts, sisal, cotton
Chad	Fort Lamy	495,794 sq. mi. Pop. 2,675,000	processing of cotton, meal, rice, and peanut oil	capital and consumer goods, semi-finished products	cottonseed, peanuts, livestock, meat and fish, leather and hides
Congo	Brazzaville	132,047 sq. mi. Pop. 795,000	cane-sugar refining, sawmills, production of soap, peanut oil, palm oil, rice processing	capital and consumer goods	wood, foods, vegetables, oil products, ore, pineapples, oranges, tangerines, grapefruit
Congo	Leopoldville Now Kinshasa	905,381 Pop. 14,150,000	sawmills, manufacturing of textiles, shoes, metal drums, bags, paints, varnishes	vehicles, machinery, food, fuels, textiles, iron, steel, chemicals pharmaceuticals	mineral and agricultural products (coffee, palm products, rubber, cotton, industrial diamonds, uranium, cobalt, copper

B. LIST OF COUNTRIES

CONTINENT OF AFRICA

CCUNTRY	CAPITAL	AREA & POPULATION	INDUSTRY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Dahomey	Porto Novo	44,696 sq. mi. Pop. 1,935,000	light industry only palm-oil, mills,cotton peanuts, coconut-fiber processing plant	automobiles, petroleum products, iron and steel, machinery, sugar, cotton cloth and piece goods	palm kernels peanuts, palm oil, cotton, steel, machinery, sugar, cotton cloth and piece goods
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	395,000 sq. mi. Pop. 24,600,000	processing of textiles, fibers, food products, drink and tobacco, tanned leather shoes, building materials, small scale mining	cotton piece goods, petroleum products, vehicles, textiles, machinery, iron and steel goods	coffee, hides and skins, oilseeds, pulses, peanuts
Egypt (United Arab Republic)	Cairo	386,198 sq. mi. Pop. 30,641,000	food-processing, textile manufacturing, metal manufacturing, cement, stone, and glass works	machinery, iron and steel, motor vehicles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals	raw cotton and rice
French Somaliland	Djibouti	8,880 sq. mi. Pop. 81,000	shipbuilding and repairs, building and construction work, manufacture of foodstuffs, production of compressed or liquid gas	iron and steel products, other metalware textiles, thread fabrics, food products, mineral products, beverages, tobacco	hides and skins, sea salt, coffee and wheat
Gabon	Libreville	103,088 sq. mi. Pop. 440,000	processing timber in sawmills, making plywood and veneers	metal products and machinery, food, textiles, vehicles, fuels and cement	wood, crude petroleum, cocoa, gold peanuts and coffee

B. LIST OF COUNTRIES

CONTINENT OF AFRICA

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	AREA & POPULATION	INDUSTRY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Gambia	Bathurst	4,003 sq. mi. Pop. 294,900 (1959)	peanut shelling	machinery, metal manufactures, motor vehicles, cotton piece goods, artificial silk clothing, rice, sugar, kila nuts, cigarettes, bags, sacks	peanuts, palm kernels, hides and skins, beeswax
Ghana	Accra	91,863 sq. mi. Pop. 6,691,000	only light industry: printing and publishing, lumber, furniture, clothing, soft drinks	textiles, food, machinery and vehicles, manufactured goods, chemicals and fuels	cocoa and other forest and agricultural products, gold, manganese, diamonds, bauxite
Ivory Coast	Abidjan	124,503 sq. mi. Pop. 3,267,000	food processing plant, textiles, lumber, chemicals, machines, metals and construction industries	sugar, wine, tobacco, cotton cloth, motor vehicles and parts, petroleum, machinery, and electrical appliances	agricultural products such as yams, cassova, and rice
Kenya	Nairobi	224,960 sq. mi. Pop. 6,586,700 (1960)	small scale industry producing foodstuffs metal goods, cement, cigarettes, clothing, footwear and furniture	machinery, mineral fuels, transport equipment, lubricants, food, chemicals	coffee, sisal, tea, hides and skins, wattle-bark extracts, sodium carbonate
Liberia	Monrovia	43,000 sq. mi. Pop. 2,500,000	rubber industry, rum, brick, tile, soap, also produced mining diamonds, iron ore, and gold	textiles, classified manufactures, machinery, equipment, transport, foodstuffs	rubber, iron ore, palm kernels, diamonds.

B. LIST OF COUNTRIES

CONTINENT OF AFRICA

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	AREA & POPULATION	INDUSTRY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Libya	Tripoli	679,358 sq. mi. Pop. 1,195,000	light industry such as sponges, local wool, imported cotton, weaving and dyeing, oil wells	manufactured products, cotton	hides, cattle, sponges, wine, olive oil, citrus fruits, petroleum oil
Malagasy Republic	Tananarive	227,800 sq. mi. Pop. 5,298,000	only light industry for processing agricultural products	foodstuffs, tobacco, textiles, fuel, raw materials semi-finished	dried vegetables, agricultural products such as rice and cassava
Malawi	Zomba	46,055 sq. mi. Pop. 2,980,000	processing of tea, tobacco, cotton, & tung manufacture soap, cigarettes, furniture, biscuits, bread, clothing, brick-making		manpower, cotton, tobacco, tea, pea nuts
Mali	Bamaka	464,874 sq. mi. Pop. 4,100,000	few small industrial plants	sugar, salt, canned goods, flour, electrical appliances	peanuts, dried fish, peanut products
Mauritania	Nouakchatt	419,230 sq. mi. Pop. 656,000	no heavy industry fish processing and ore-washing plants	iron & steel, construction materials, textiles, machinery	livestock, salt, dates, fish
Morocco	Rabat	171,583 sq. mi. Pop. 11,600	small industries include chemicals, leather, flour, stone, beverages, textiles	sugar, petroleum products, cloth, tea, iron and steel vehicles and parts	phosphates, canned fish, lead ore, iron ore, agricultural products

B. LIST OF COUNTRIES

CONTINENT OF AFRICA

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	AREA & POPULATION	INDUSTRY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Mozambique	Lourenco Marques	297,731 sq. mi. Pop. 6,592,994	sugar refining, cotton ginning, spinning and weaving, production of cement, soap, oil, and rubber	cotton goods, agricultural and industrial machinery, motor vehicles, railway material	raw cotton, raw sugar, copra, cashew meats, sisal tea
Niger	Niamey	458,995 sq. mi. Pop. 2,800,000	a little light industry - mostly food processing	foodstuffs, tobacco, textiles, fuels and lubricants	peanuts, livestock, hides and skins
Nigeria	Lagos	339,169 sq. mi. Pop. 35,752,000	sawmill and plywood plant, weaving and spinning mill, cement factory	textiles, machinery, transport equipment, mineral fuels, tobacco, salt, sugar, beverages, canned foods	palm-oil products, peanuts and peanut products, cocoa, cotton, tin, timber columbite
Rwanda	Kigali	10,169 sq. mi. Pop. 2,600,000	none except for minor dairy processing	fuel, vehicles, synthetic fabrics, cotton, iron, machinery, flour and products, textiles	coffee, tin, cotton, other minerals
Senegal	Dakar	77,401 sq. mi. Pop. 3,140,000	highly industrialized with soap factories and oil mills that process peanut crop, sugar refinery, textile mills, food-processing plant	foodstuffs, fuel, textiles, raw materials	peanuts, palm oil, gum arabic, leather, and hides, mineral products
Sierra Leone	Freetown	28,000 sq. mi. Pop. 2,500,000	major light industry including processing of fish, timber, and rice	fabrics, clothing, machinery, iron and steel, food, manufactured goods.	diamonds, iron ore, palm kernels, kola nuts, ginger, piassava, coffee, cocoa

B. LIST OF COUNTRIES

CONTINENT OF AFRICA

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	AREA & POPULATION	INDUSTRY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Somali Republic	Mogadishu	246,202 sq. mi. Pop. 1,900,000	light industry, processing of some raw materials and food	textile yarns, fabrics, cereals and preparations, machinery, chemicals, petroleum products	bananas and sugar, berylium and columbite
Republic of South Africa	Cape Town Pretoria	472,359 sq. mi. Pop. 15,851,128	food industry, chemicals and chemical products, metal products, wearing apparel construction industry, gold mining	motor vehicles and parts, other machinery and metals, textiles, oils, waxes, paints, varnishes, resins, drugs, chemicals, fertilizers	gold, wool, atomic energy material, foodstuffs
South-West Africa	Windhoek	318,099 sq. mi. Pop. 572,000	meat and fish packing, paint production, two breweries - these are very small enterprises	capital goods, foodstuffs, textiles	minerals (mainly diamonds and lead), fish, dairy products, canned and chilled meat, karakul pelts
Rhodesia	Salisbury	150,333 sq. mi. Pop. 3,110,000	iron and steel manufacturing, metal products, textiles, chemicals, and food preparations	metals & metal manufactures, textiles & clothing, foodstuffs, oils, waxes, leather & rubber goods, pharmaceuticals	tobacco, base metals, asbestos, tea, corn, meat, clothing, cotton, piece goods, - hides and cattle, peanuts
Sudan	Khartoum	967,500 sq. mi. Pop. 11,928,000	light industry only	foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco, textiles, clothing, machinery	cotton, meat, wool, hides
Swaziland	Mbabane	6,704 sq. mi. Pop. 237,041 (1956)	processing firm includes a creamery, two bone meal factories, oil-expressing plant, timber factory, a clothing factory, mining of asbestos	consumer goods, motor vehicles and spares, timber building materials, sugar and mining stores	asbestos, sugar, cotton, tobacco, livestock, forestry products

B. LIST OF COUNTRIES

CONTINENT OF AFRICA

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	AREA & POPULATION	INDUSTRY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	361,800 sq. mi. Pop. 9,238,000	some light industry, primarily processing raw materials and food, some manufacture of machinery	transport equipment, machinery, petroleum products, textile goods	sisal, cotton, coffee, rice, sugar, tea, seeds, hides, and skins, pyrethrum beeswax, diamonds
Togo	Lomé	22,000 sq. mi. Pop. 1,440,000	few light industries for processing agricultural products	cloth goods, petroleum products, tobacco, automobiles, machinery, industrial goods	cocoa, coffee, cassava, palm oil, peanuts, capra
Tunisia	Tunis	48,300 sq. mi. Pop. 4,168,000	manufacturing of super phosphates and processing of lead, cement, building materials, processing of tobacco	petroleum products, cloth, machinery, clothing, motor vehicles	wine, olive oil, wheat, phosphates, iron ore, dates, lead and lead alloys
Uganda	Kampala	93,981 sq. mi. Pop. 6,538,000	processing of cotton and sugar, cement factory, copper mine and smelter breweries, cigarette factories	manufactured goods	cotton, coffee, copper
Upper Volta	Ouagadougou	105,811 sq. mi. Popl. 3,635,000	local processing plants for crops and raw materials	transport equipment;, textiles, machinery, fruits and vegetables, sugar, pharmaceuticals	livestock, Karite (vegetable oil)

B. LIST OF COUNTRIES

CONTINENT OF AFRICA

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	AREA & POPULATION	INDUSTRY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Zambia	Lusaka	290,323 sq. mi. Pop. 2,580,000	copper refineries, manufacture of iron and steel goods, saw milling wood and joinery manufacture, tire retreading, processing of food and drink, manufacture of cement products	metals and metal manufactures, textiles & clothing, oils, waxes, leather and rubber goods	copper, lead, zinc, leather and rubber goods, tea, hides & cattle.
Zanzibar (3 Is.) (Zanzibar) (Pemba) (Latham)	Zanzibar	640 sq. mi. Pop. 299,111 280 Sq. mi. 920' x 280'	processes clove and coconut fiber, manufactures soap and coir	rice and grain, textiles, gasoline, petroleum, sugar, cattle, tobacco, flour	cloves, clove buds, stem oil, coconut oil, copra, oil coke, fibers
PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES					
Portuguese Guiana	Bissau	13,948 sq. mi. Pop. 60,159	little or none	textiles, wines, foodstuffs, industrial products	peanuts, palm kernels, oilseeds
Principe and Sao Tome	Sao Tome	318 sq. mi. Pop. 60, 159	little producing of lime, soap, vegetable oils	all manufactured goods, food, cotton cloth	cocoa, coconuts, copra
SPANISH TERRITORIES					
Fernando Poo	Santa Isabel	785 sq. mi. Pop. 62, 612	small scale factories process local products		cocoa, coffee, bananas
Ifni	Sidi Ifni	579 sq. mi. Pop. 54,000	small scale--carpets, furniture, jewelry, tiles, beverages	foodstuffs, fabrics, clothing, fuel	very little trade
Rio Muni	Bata	10,045 sq. mi. Pop. 183,337		cement, automotive equipment, metals, chemicals	cocoa, coffee, bananas, yucca, hardwoods
Spanish Sahara	El Aiun'	102,700 sq. mi. Pop. 25,000	metal handicrafts	foodstuffs,fuels	dried fish and other fish products, turya

B. COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	AREA & POPULATION	INDUSTRY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Argentina	Buenos Aires	1,072,467 sq. mi. Pop. 20,737,000	meat-packing foodstuff process, machinery manufacturing, flour mills tanning and leather good industries, oil refineries	machinery and vehicles, iron and steel, fuel and lubricating oils, chemicals, paints, lumber, food products, nonferrous metals	meat, cereal, wood, hides, livestock, dairy products
Bahamas	Nassau	4,404 sq. mi. Pop. 109,622	little or no industry	vehicles, apparel, fresh meats, machinery, cement, nitrogeneous fertilizers, petroleum oils	salt, lumber, crayfish, fish, tomatoes
Barbados	Bridgetown	166 sq. mi. Pop. 232,085	production of sugar, rum, molasses	machinery, vehicles, metal implements, lumber and foodstuffs	sugar
Bolivia	La Paz	424,052 sq. mi. Pop. 3,366,000	textiles, food processing, beverages	wheat and flour, mining machinery, sugar, motor vehicles, iron tubes, explosives, lard	tin, lead, silver antimony, petroleum, tungsten
Brazil	Brasilia	3,286,344 sq. mi. Pop. 65,743,000	steel, auto industry, electrical equipment, chemicals, food processing	machinery and vehicles, raw materials, foodstuffs, manufactures	coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugar, iron ore, pine lumber, manganese ore

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	AREA & POPULATION	INDUSTRY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Guyana	Georgetown	82,978 sq. mi. Pop. 558,000	processing of agricultural and mineral products, small shipbuilding industries, production of drugs, soap, tobacco products, foodstuff, beverages, furniture and wood products	machinery, textile fabrics, motor vehicles and parts, wheat flour, milk, footwear, fish, meat and meat preparations	sugar, bauxite, rice, alumina, rum, timber, manganese, diamonds, molasses
British Honduras	Belize	8,864 sq. mi. Pop. 91,000	forest industries, sugar factory, citrus-processing factory, turpentine factory		wood, citrus fruits, sugar, chicle, fish
Chile	Santiago	286,322 sq. mi. Pop. 7,560,000	food processing, beverage production, sugar refining, cotton and woolen mills, cement factory, match factory, iron foundry	machinery and equipment, agricultural products, chemical products	copper, nitrates, iron ore, salt peter, wool, lumber
Colombia	Bogota	439,405 sq. mi. Pop. 14,105,000	food processing, textile, tobacco, footwear, cement, building materials, beverages, industrial chemicals	machinery (non electric) chemicals and pharmaceuticals, road motor vehicles and parts, iron and steel, electric machinery and appliances, metal manufactures, paper and paperboard	coffee, oil, bananas, cotton

B. COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	AREA & POPULATION	INDUSTRY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Costa Rica	San Jose	19,647 sq. mi. Pop. 1,940,000	tanning, brewing, canning, sugar refining, cotton ginning, spinning and weaving, food processing, light engineering	manufactured items, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, fuels, and lubricants	coffee, bananas, cocoa, meat
Cuba	Havana	44,217 sq. mi. Pop. 6,627,000	manufacture of sugar, rum, and industrial alcohol, tobacco industry, canning, meat products industry, textiles, forest products industry	foodstuffs, fuels, capital goods, raw materials, motor vehicles, consumer goods	sugar, tobacco, minerals, hides, foodstuffs, (coffee, fruits, vegetables)
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	18,811 sq. mi. Pop. 4,070,108	processing sugar cane and other agricultural products, producing of bauxite, smaller industries include production of textiles, flour, ceramics, powdered milk, etc	machinery, textile products, mineral fuels, iron and steel products, foodstuffs, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals, motor vehicles and parts, paper manufacturers	sugar, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, bananas, bauxite, tobacco

B. COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	AREA & POPULATION	INDUSTRY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Ecuador	Quito	104,479 sq. mi. Pop. 4,191,000	textile industry, food-processing, production of chemicals and pharmaceuticals, clothing, shoes, furniture, paper, cement, rubber, etc.	transport equipment, machinery (non-electric), electric machinery and appliances, base metals, metal manufactures and pharmaceuticals, cereals	bananas, coffee, cocoa beans, rice, castor seed, fish, straw hats, saw and veneer logs
El Salvador	San Salvador	8,260 sq. mi. Pop. 2,556,000	textile and cordage manufacturing, coffee plant, shoe manufacturing, sugar mills, soft drink products	machinery and appliances, transport equipment, textile yarn and fabrics, metals and metal manufactures, petroleum products, cereals, pharmaceuticals manufactured fertilizer	coffee, cotton
French Guiana	Cayenne	35,126 sq. mi. Pop. 31,000	manufacture of rum, sawmills, pineapple cannery, manufacture of bricks, ball point pens, cigarette lighters, mining	foodstuffs, manufactured goods	gold, timber, rum
Guatemala	Guatemala	42,031 sq. mi. Pop. 3,759,000	shoe and clothing industry, food products, wood products, textiles, chemical products	textiles and clothing, transport and communication equipment, fuels and lubricants, construction materials, foodstuffs, industrial machinery, cosmetics	coffee, bananas, cotton, soluble coffee, zinc, chicle, lead, fresh and dried vegetables

B. COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	AREA & POPULATION	INDUSTRY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Haiti	Port au Prince	10,711 sq. mi. Pop. 3,429,000	processing of agricultural and forestry products, handicraft industry, textile mills	foodstuffs, beverages, textile fibers, manufactures, machinery, road vehicles and aircraft, chemicals	coffee, sisal, sugar
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	43,266 sq. mi. Pop. 1,915,000	small scale light industry	textile yarns and fabrics, machinery (non-electric), metal manufactures, transport equipment, petroleum products, electric machinery and appliances, medicines and pharmaceuticals	bananas, coffee, wood, silver ore, cattle, pigs
Jamaica	Kingston	4,411 sq. mi. Pop. 1,606,546	processing agricultural products and making beer, clothing and furniture, oil refinery, production of copra and cement	manufactured goods, foodstuffs, machinery and appliances, mineral fuels and lubricants, chemicals, transport equipment, raw materials, beverages and tobacco	pimento and pimento oil, bauxite and alumina, sugar, rum, molasses, bananas, citrus fruits

B. COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	AREA & POPULATION	INDUSTRY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Leeward Islands	St. John's Antigua	355 sq. mi. Pop. 123,195	limited to processing agricultural products and some consumer goods	foodstuff, textiles, timber, non-edible oils, machinery, motor vehicles	sugar, cotton, bananas, citrus fruits
Mexico	Mexico City	760,340 sq. mi. Pop. 34,923,129	iron and steel manufacture, textiles, foods and beverages, cellulose, paper and glass industries, manufacture of wheat-flour, sugar, beer, vegetables, oils	machine installations, autos, trucks, metal parts, petroleum, chemical fertilizers, machines, crude rubber, organic and chemical mixtures, tractors, newsprint, wool, resins	cotton, coffee, lead, zinc, textiles, binding twine, fluorite, hormones, fresh and frozen meats, tomatoes, shrimp, sugar, cattle, petroleum products, sulphur, copper
Netherland Antilles	Willemstad	390 sq. mi. Pop. 194,316	oil refineries, shipbuilding, metal industries	crude petroleum	petroleum refinery products
Nicaragua	Managua	57,128 sq. mi. Pop. 1,489,000	timber, refined sugar, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, textiles, shoes, soft drinks and milk, coffee processing	machinery and equipment, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, iron and steel manufactures, foodstuffs, vehicles and parts, cotton goods, oils and fats, gasoline, paper products, rubber manufactures	cotton, coffee, cotton seed, sesame seed, cattle, gold, lumber, sugar

B. COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	AREA & POPULATION	INDUSTRY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Panama	Panama	28,745 sq. mi. Pop. 1,066,000	light industry includes food processing, cement industry	foodstuffs, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, petroleum products, textile yarn, fabrics, machinery (non-electric) electric machinery and appliances, transport equipment, paper-board, iron and steel, clothing	bananas, cocoa, shrimp, sugar, coffee, fishmeal
Paraguay	Asuncion	157,006 sq. mil Pop. 1,736,000	processing of agricultural, forestry, and animal products, food processing includes slaughter houses, flour mills, sugar mills, oil mills	food, beverages, tobacco, wheat, transport equipment, machinery and apparatus, fuels and lubricants, metals and manufactures, textiles and manufactures, chemicals and chemical products, paper and paper manufactures	timber, meat, quebracho extract, cattle hides, oilseed, tobacco, cotton fibers
Peru	Lima	482,133 sq. mi. Pop. 10,640,000	smelting and refining, cement factory, textile industry, food processing	machinery and apparatus, vehicles, and equipment, foodstuffs and beverages, chemicals	cotton, fish, iron, silver, coffee, copper, lead, zinc, sugar

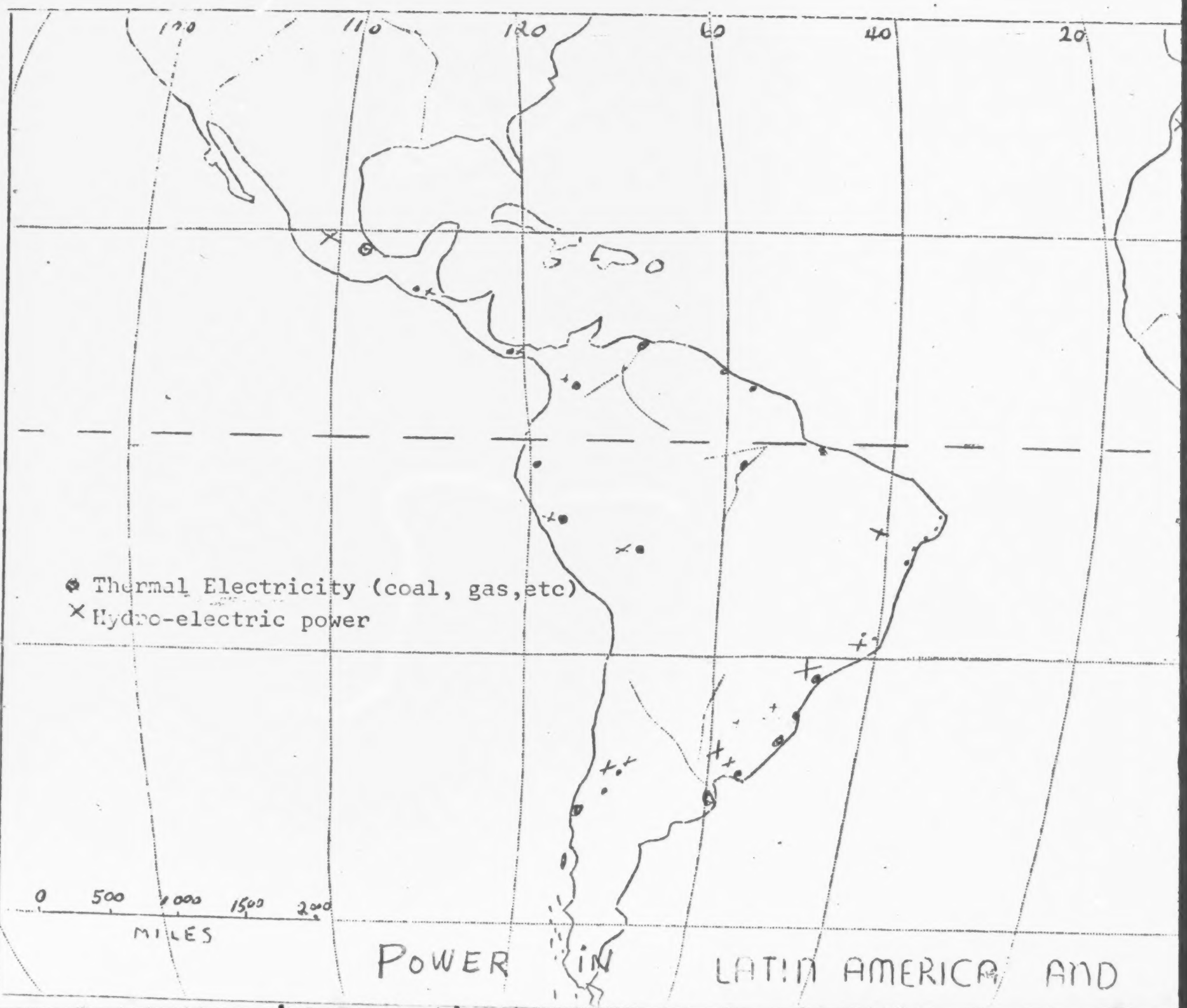
B. COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	AREA & POPULATION	INDUSTRY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Puerto Rico	San Juan	3,423 sq. mi. Pop. 2,349,544	apparel, metals and machinery, sugar processing	capital equipment, and intermediate goods, foodstuffs, shoes, automobiles	manufactured goods (mainly textiles), sugar
Surinam (Dutch Guiana)	Paramaribo	55,198 sq. mi. Pop. 302,000	mining of bauxite, timber industry		bauxite, rice, timber, coffee, balata, citrus fruits
Trinidad and Tobago	Port of Spain	1,980 sq. mi. Pop. 825,700	processing and refining petroleum, processing raw materials of farm, forestry and sea (mainly sugar, rum, molasses), fish processing, lumber and furniture, matches, etc.	crude and partially refined petroleum, machinery and transport equipment, food products, clothing, textiles, yarn, chemicals and drugs	petroleum and petroleum products, ship stores and bunkers, sugar and sugar preparations, clothing, textiles, manufactured fertilizers, others
Uruguay	Montevideo	72,153 sq. mi. Pop. 2,709,000	textiles, rubber, glass, paper, electronics, chemicals, cement, light metallurgical manufactures, ceramics and beverages	raw materials, motor vehicles and parts, fuels, industrial products	wool, meats, grain, hides, agricultural products

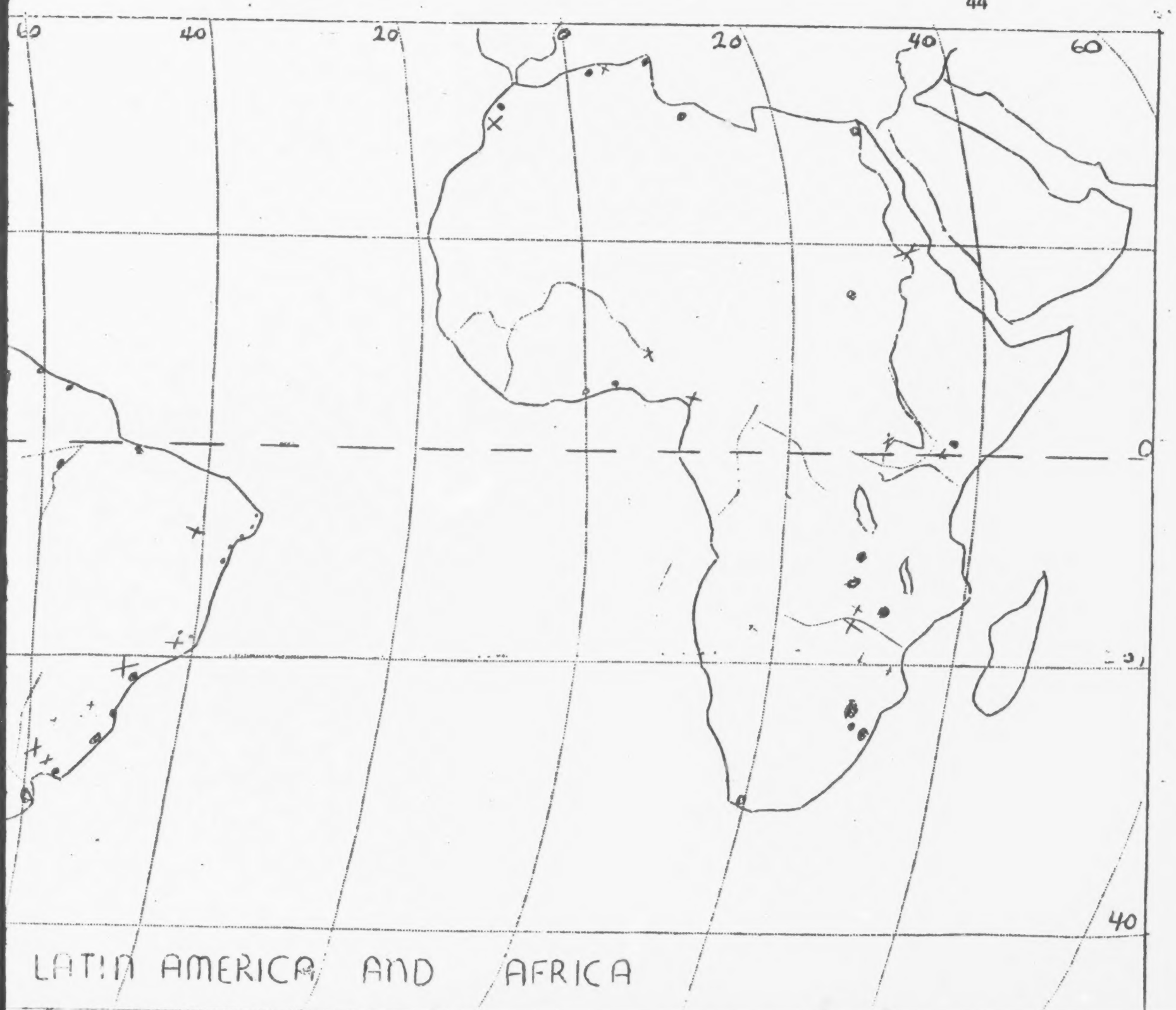
B. COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	AREA & POPULATION	INDUSTRY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Venezuela	Caracas	352,051 sq. mi. Pop. 6,622,000	petroleum, heavy industrial equipment, production of woven fabrics, tires, passenger cars, cement, construction, food processing, tobacco, matches, rubber goods, soap, etc.	machinery and transport equipment, medicines and pharmaceuticals, dried milk, iron and steel pipes, auto bodies and other parts, wheat, passenger cars assembled, cotton fabrics, aluminum plates and sheets, radio, telegraph and television equipment	oil, iron ore, coffee, cocoa
Virgin Islands (British) (U.S.)	Road Town on Tortola Island Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas	67 sq. mi. Pop. 7,338 133 sq. mi. Pop. 31,904	light industry, distillers for alcoholic beverages, concrete block factory, boat building, handicrafts manufacture of rum, raw sugar mills, generation of electric power	foodstuffs, apparel, cotton, piece goods, timber, machinery	cattle, fish, vegetables, charcoal sugar cane, rum
Windward Islands	St. George's Grenada	811 sq. mi. Pop. 317,743	limited to processing of agricultural products and some consumer goods	foodstuffs, textiles, manufactured goods	limes, nutmeg, sugar, arrowroot, bananas, cotton, citrus fruits, essential oils, rum, copra

RU.IV - Gr. 6



POWER IN LATIN AMERICA AND



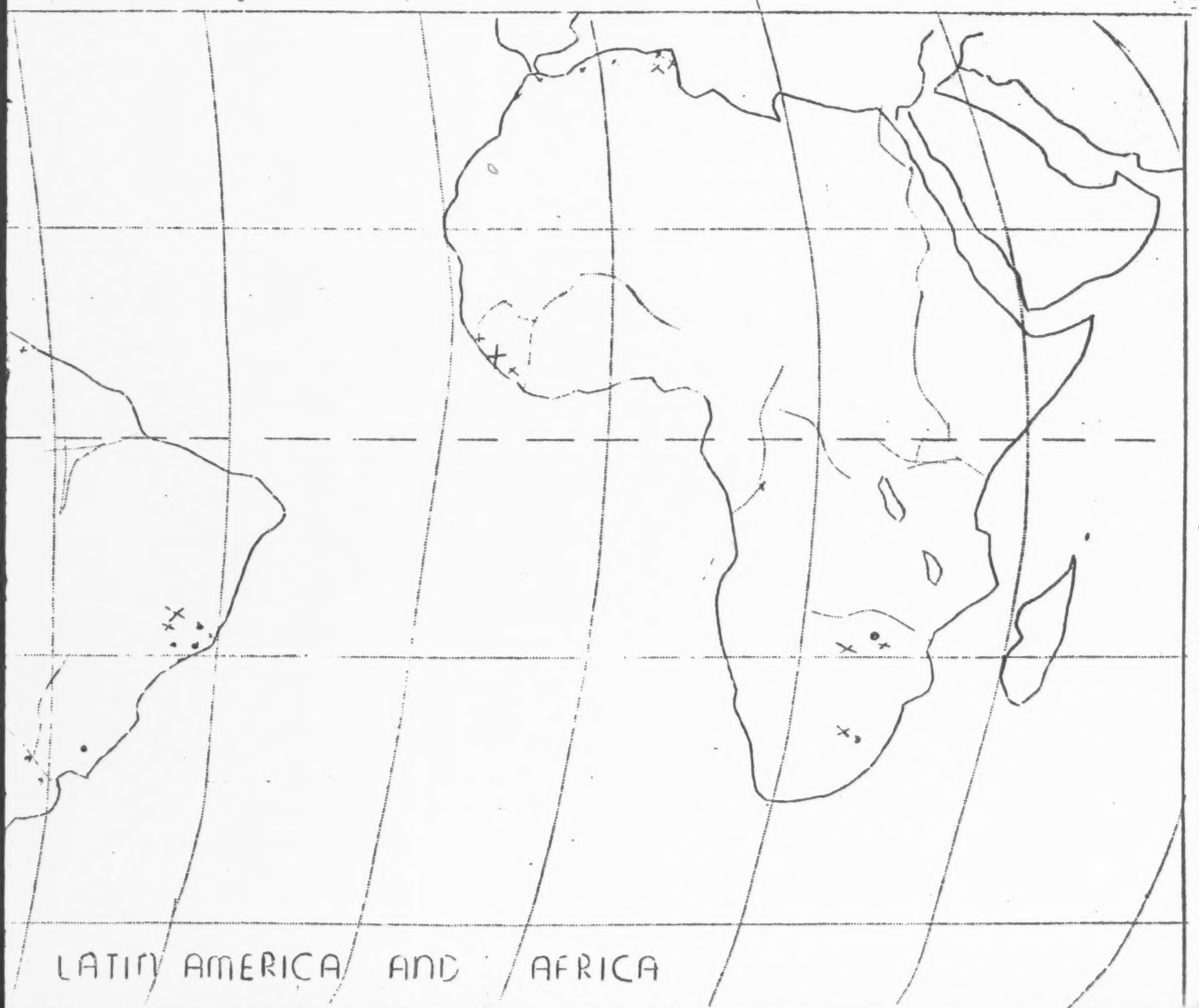
LATIN AMERICA AND AFRICA

RU,IV - Gr. 6

Map - Iron and Steel Productio

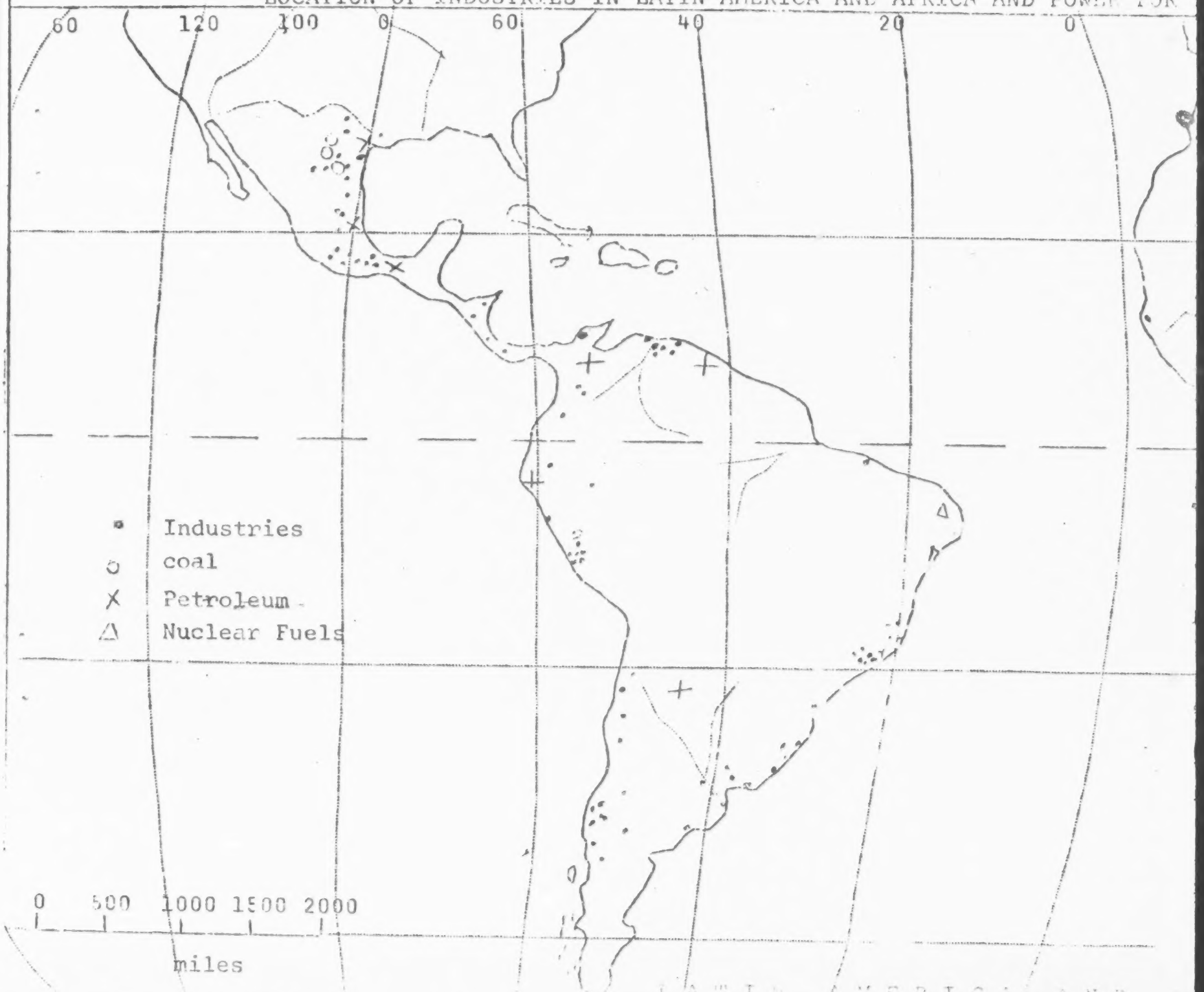
LATIN AMERICA AND

nd Steel Production



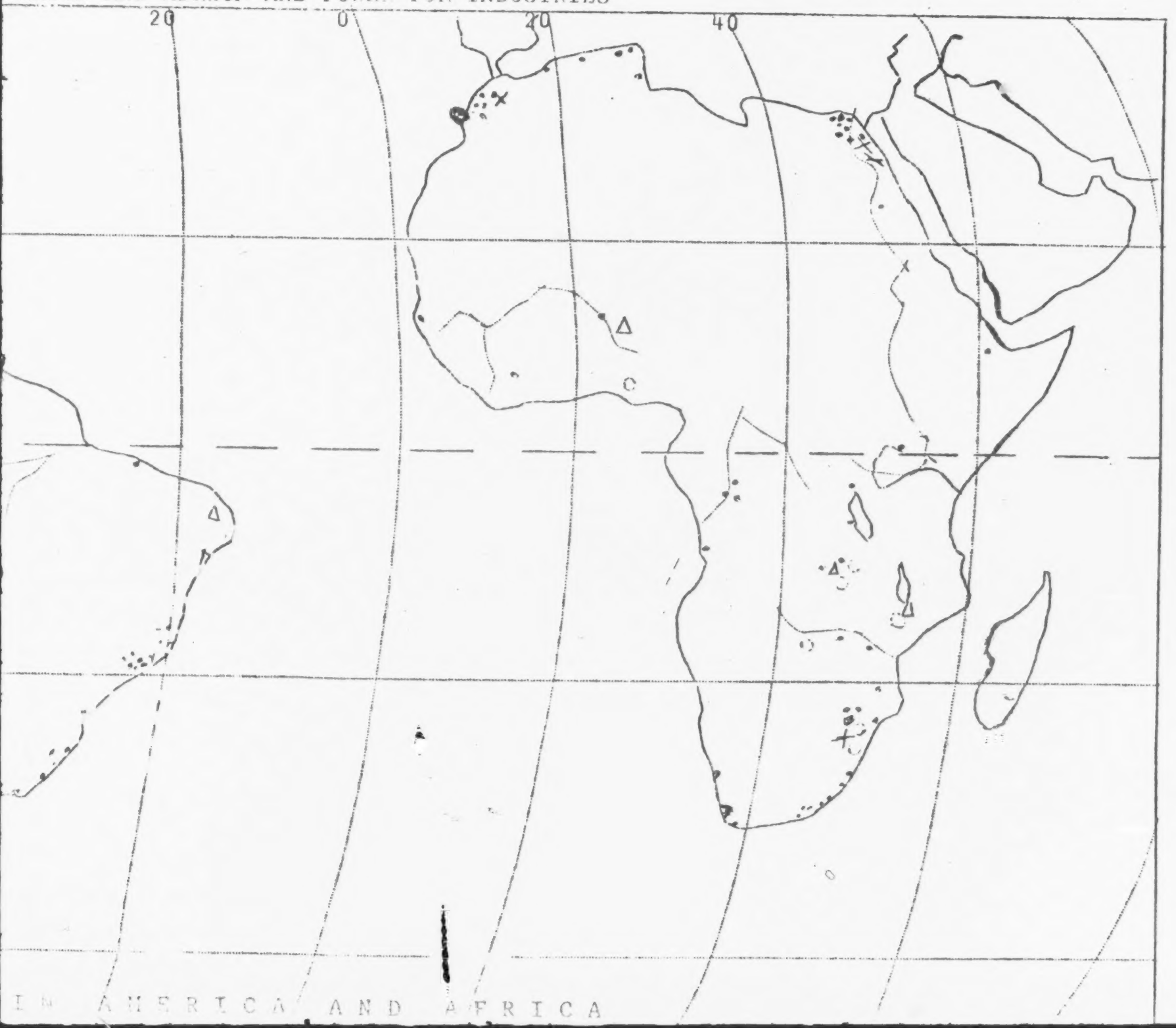
RU,IV - Gr. 6

LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND AFRICA AND POWER FOR



LATIN AMERICA AND

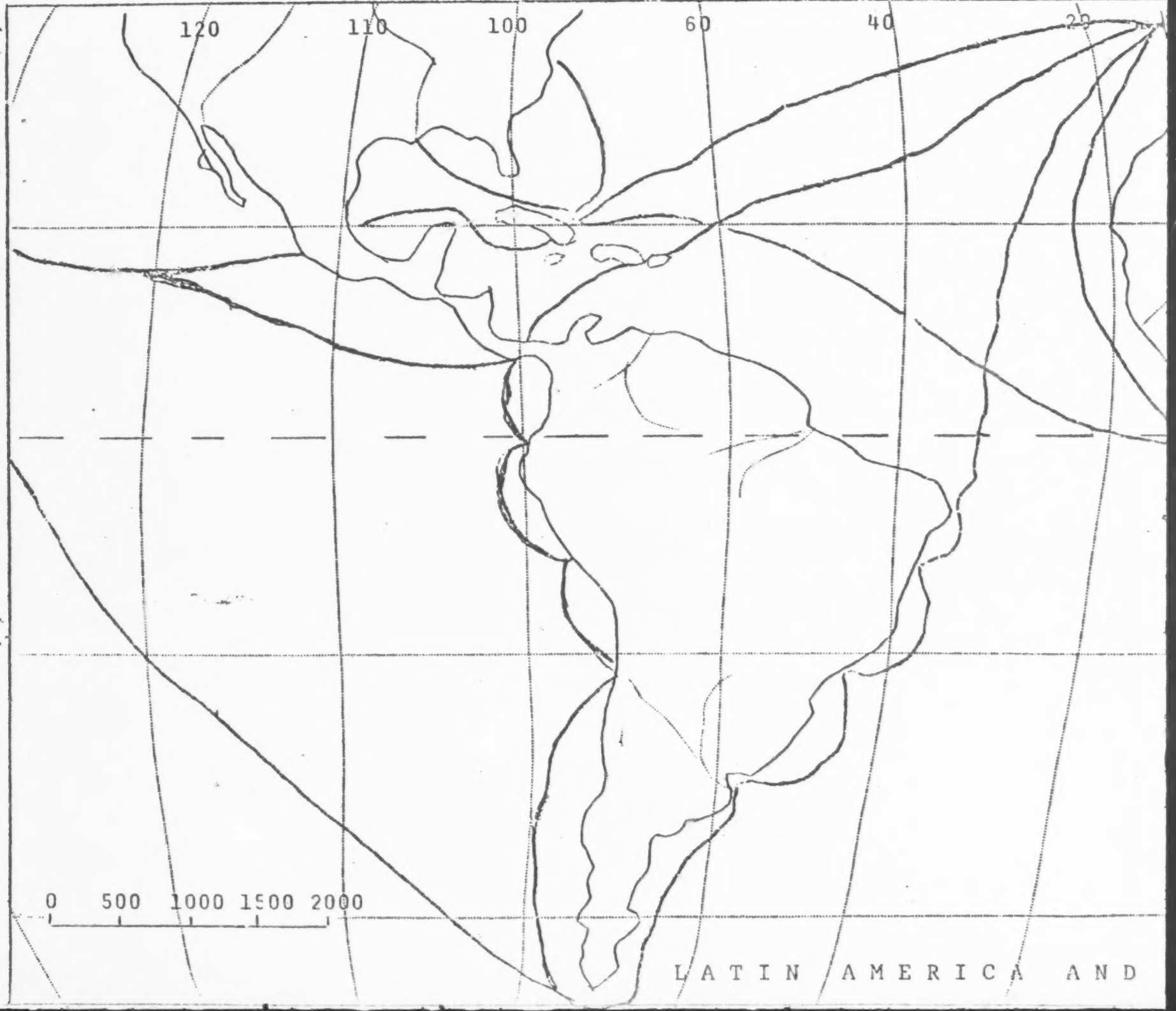
MERICA AND AFRICA AND POWER FOR INDUSTRIES



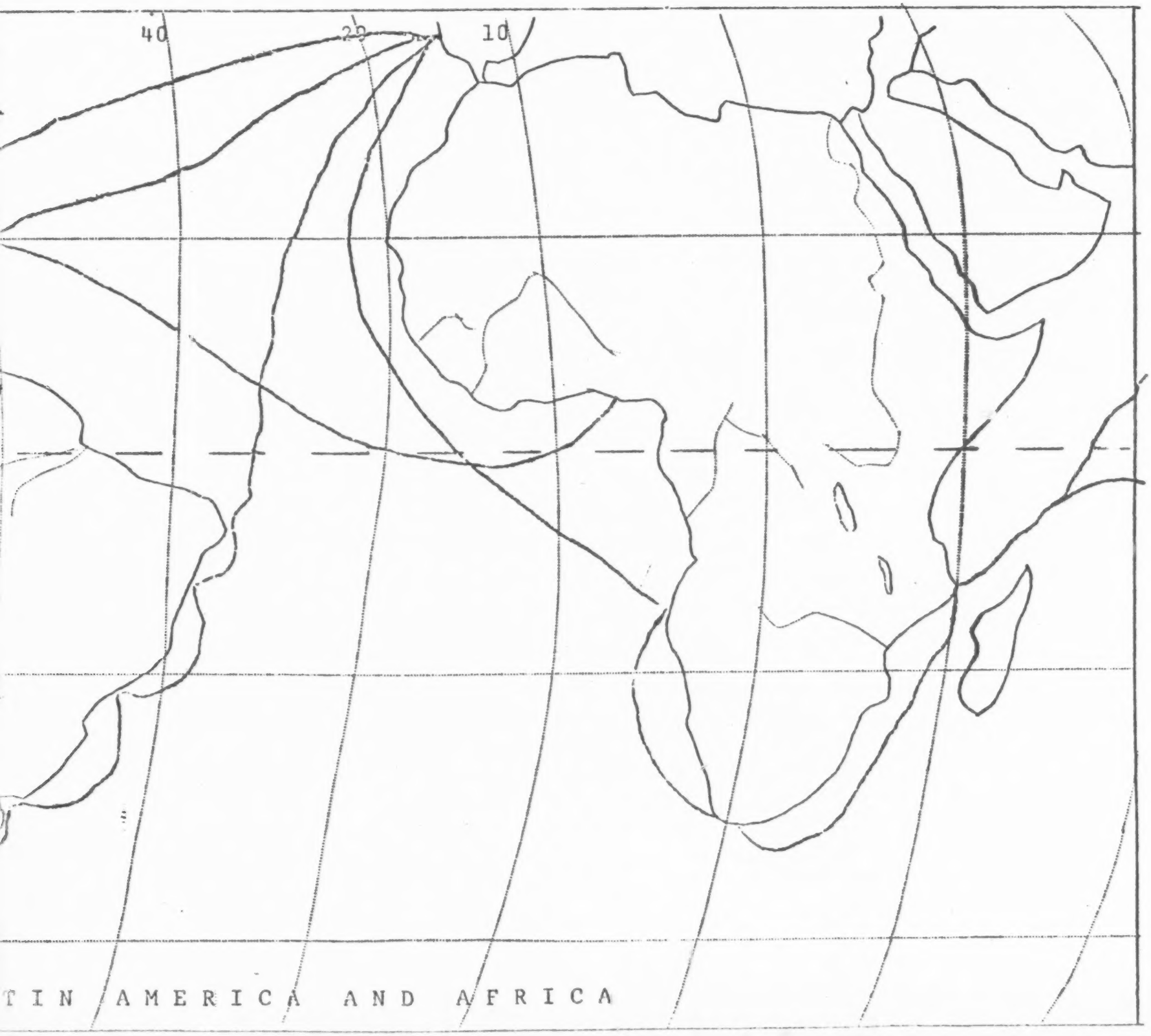
IN AMERICA AND AFRICA

RU,IV - Gr. 6

Ocean Trade 1500.



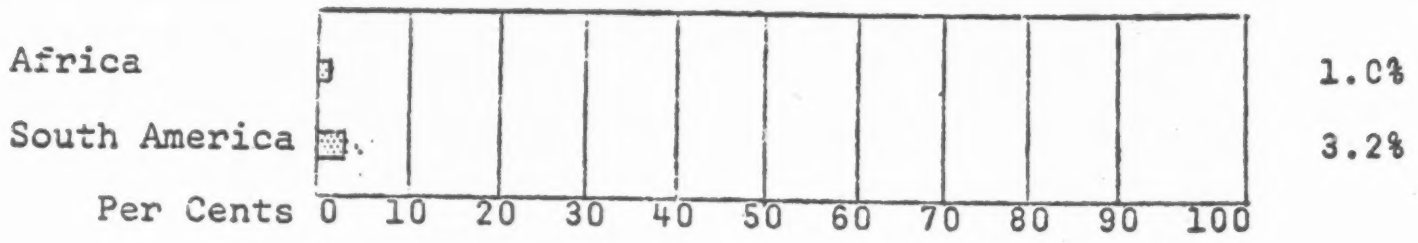
Trade 1500 – 1600 A.D.



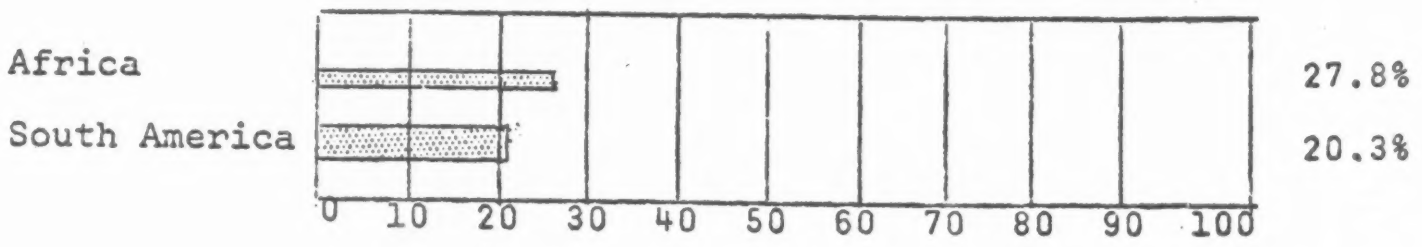
T I N A M E R I C A A N D A F R I C A

G. GRAPH

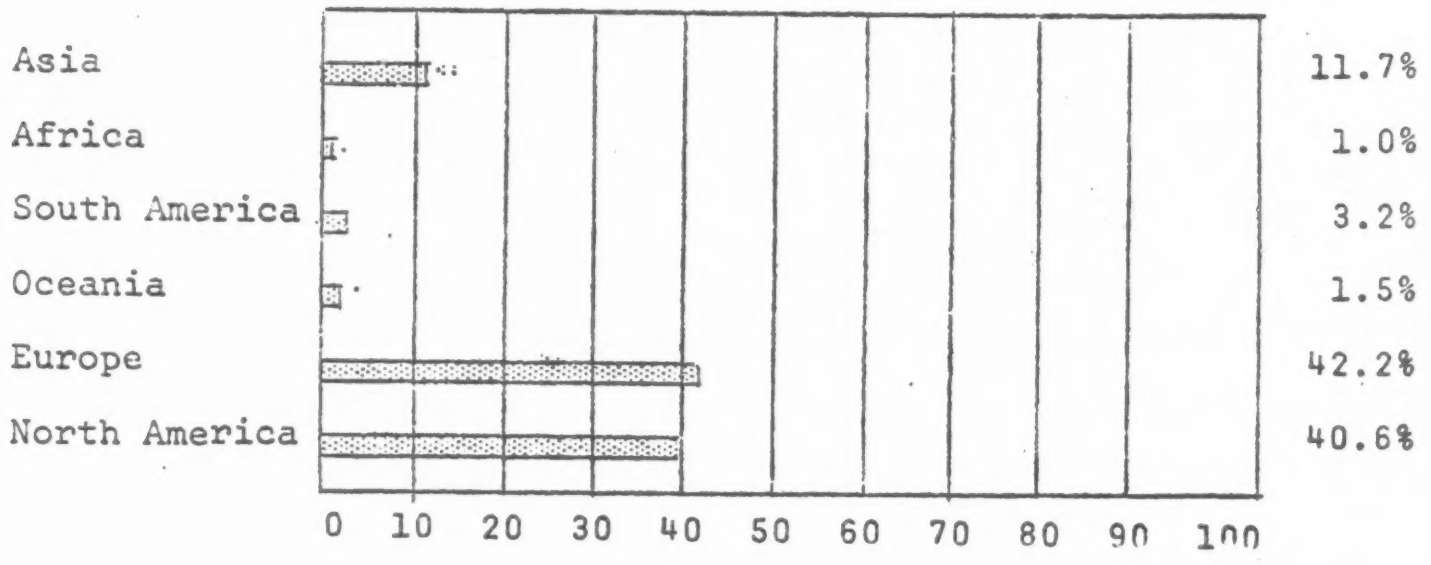
PER CENT OF DEVELOPED WATER POWER (1954)



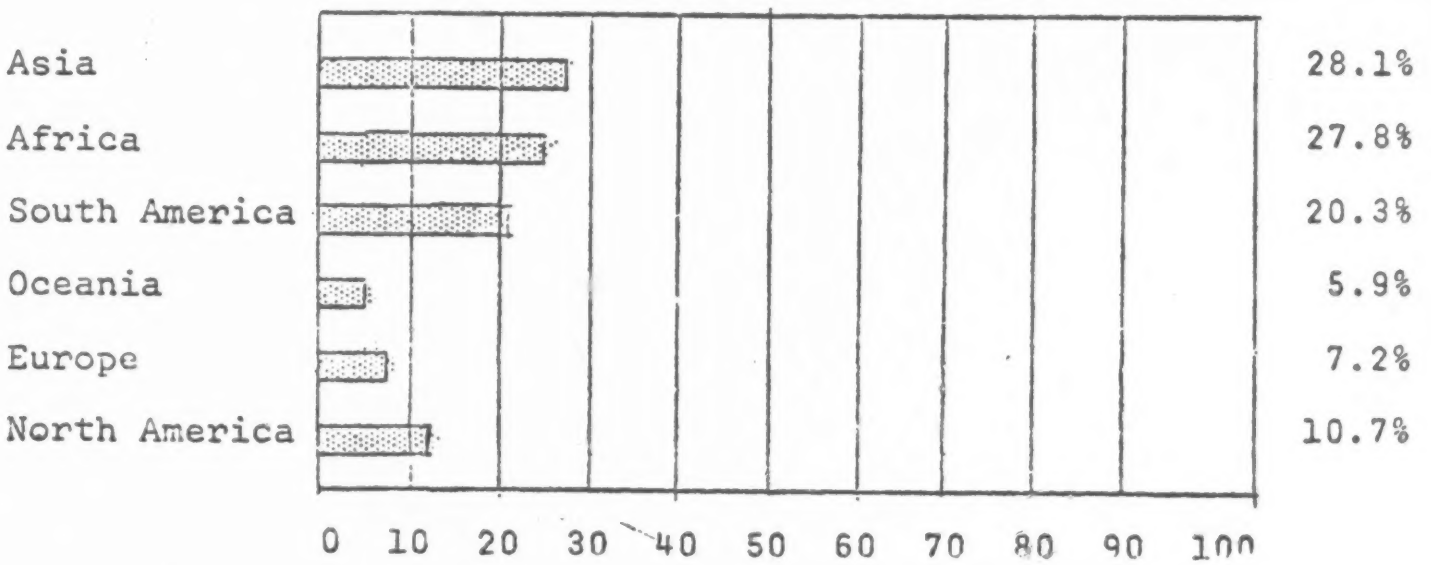
PER CENT OF POTENTIAL WATER POWER (1954)



PER CENT OF DEVELOPED WATER POWER (1954)

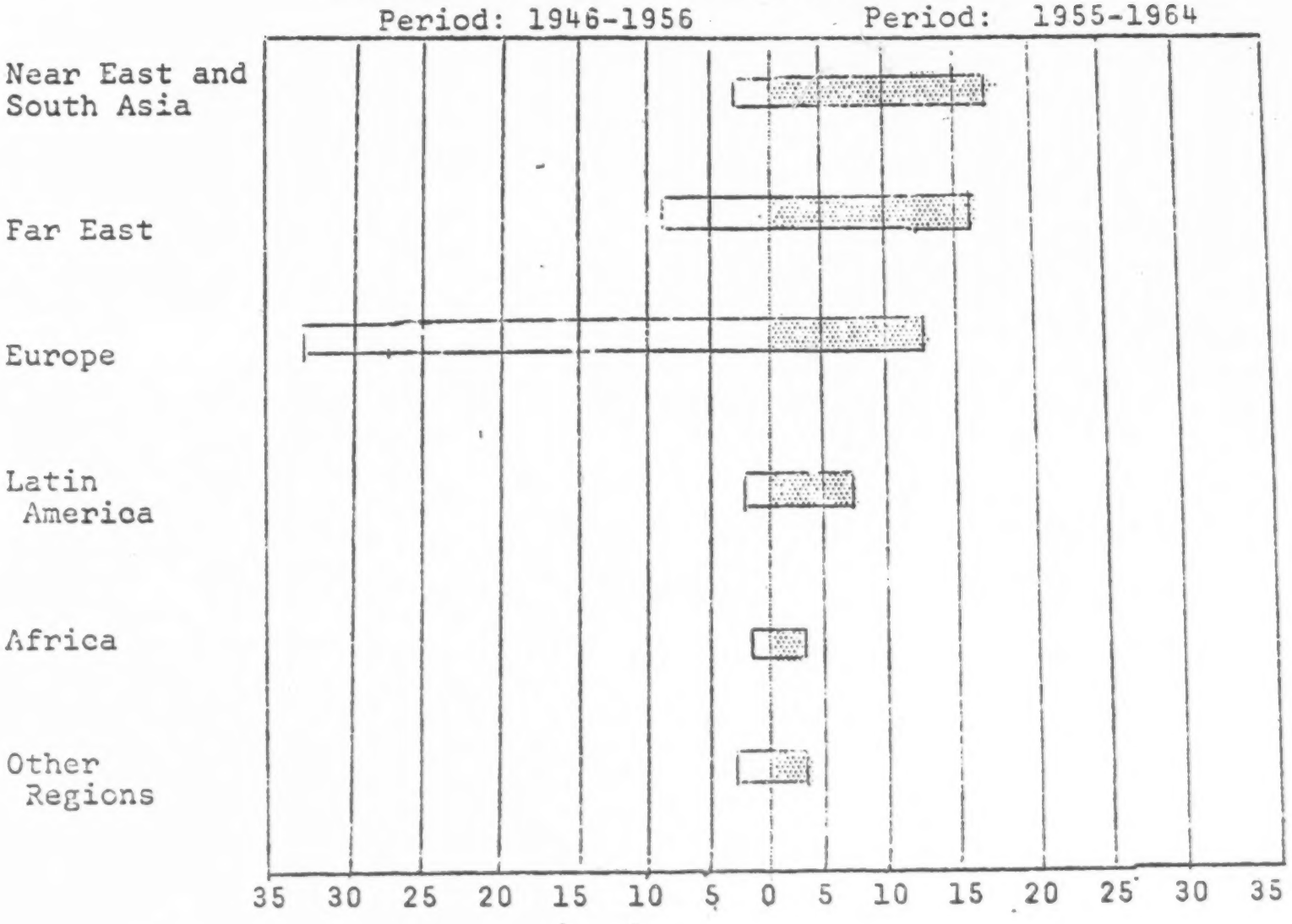


PER CENT OF POTENTIAL WATER POWER (1954)



H. GRAPH

CHANGING UNITED STATES FOREIGN AID



Scale in billions of dollars

Source: Reader's Digest Almanac 1966

I. TABLE
PRODUCING AND EXCHANGING

Nation	Chief Exports *More than 3/4 total exports +More than 1/2 total exports	Chief Imports	Average annual income per person
Argentina	meat, cereals and linseed, and oils, wool, hides	machinery, other iron and steel products fuels and lubricants	460
Bolivia	tin+, tungsten, lead, silver, copper, zinc, antimony	sugar and other foodstuffs, machinery other iron and steel products	90
Brazil	coffee+, cacao, pine, lumber, iron ore, cotton, hides	machinery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, petroleum, wheat, fuel diesel oil	250
Canada	newsprint, wheat, lumber, wood pulp, uranium, aluminum, nickel	machinery, automobile parts, petroleum, electrical equipment, bauxite	1,269
Chile	copper+, nitrates, timber, iron ore, beans, wool, iodine, rye, lentils	machinery, sugar, petroleum, cotton, textiles	360
Colombia	coffee*, petroleum, bananas, sugar, gold, tobacco, platinum	machinery, other iron and steel products, textiles, chemicals	250
Costa Rica	coffee, bananas, cacao, abaca, cattle, cotton, timber, sugar	machinery, chemicals, petroleum fuels, foodstuffs, textiles	125
Cuba	sugar*, molasses, tobacco, cigars, copper, manganese	rice, automobiles and trucks, lard, wheat flour, petroleum	290
Dominican Republic	sugar, coffee, cacao, molasses, tobacco, fruits and vegetables	machinery, other iron and steel products, foodstuffs, petroleum, textiles	160
Ecuador	bananas, coffee, cacao, rice, fish, straw hats, balsa wood, gold	machinery, other metal products, foodstuffs, petroleum, textiles	150

RU,IV - Gr. 6

Nation	Chief Exports *More than 3/4 total exports +More than 1/2 total exports	Chief Imports	Average annual income per person
El Salvador	coffee*, henequen, oils, cotton, gold, silver, sugar, textiles	wheat, flour, fuel, oil, cement, fertilizers, iron and steel products	125
Guatemala	coffee+, bananas, chicle, lumber, oils	foodstuffs, textiles, machinery, petroleum products, chemicals	160
Haiti	coffee+, sugar, sisal, cacao, cotton, castor beans, oils	foodstuffs, textiles, machinery, other iron and steel products	95
Honduras	bananas*, coffee, silver, gold, lumber, livestock, cigars	petroleum, textiles, machinery, other iron and steel products	150
Mexico	cotton, coffee, lead, copper, fuel oil, silver, fish, zinc	petroleum, vehicles and parts, corn, machinery, chemicals, paper, books	220
Nicaragua	cotton, coffee, gold, lumber, cattle, sugar, sesame seed	machinery, other iron and steel products, chemicals, textiles, foodstuff	100
Panama	bananas, shrimp, cacao, abaca, mahogany, sugar, coconuts, cement	machinery, petroleum products, textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals	250
Paraguay	lumber, meats, cotton, quebracho extract, hides, oils, yerba mate	foodstuffs, tobacco, machinery, cotton textiles, fuels, chemicals	140
United States	machinery, vehicles, chemicals, wheat, cotton, petroleum, coal	petroleum, ores, metals, coffee, paper, textiles, vehicles, sugar, meat	2,166
Uruguay	wool+, meat, grains, hides and skins	machinery, cotton, fuels and lubricants, foodstuffs, textiles	395
Venezuela	petroleum*, iron ore, coffee, cacao, diamonds, gold, sisal	machinery, other iron and steel products, foodstuffs, textiles	700

Information obtained from Scott, Foresman - In the Americas

END

57